

In September a visit to the town dump on Primrose Street was rewarded by the discovery of two more interesting introductions. The first of these was *Axyris amarantoides* L., hitherto known in New England by a single collection made in North Bridgton, Maine in 1921 by Mrs. E. M. Mead.<sup>1</sup> This plant is a native of Siberia which has become naturalized in the Middle West and appears to be spreading eastward. The other was *Plantago arenaria* W. & K., a pretty European weed which is establishing itself in North America.

At the mouth of Cottle's Creek I found *Scirpus pedicellatus* Fernald, which was previously known in Massachusetts only from Berkshire County. Another interesting extension of range was that of *Bidens cernua* L., var. *minima* (Huds.) DC., which had been taken in the state only at Amherst and in Berkshire County. This plant was found along the shores of both Kenoza Lake and Crystal Lake. It seems probable that this will be found to be growing in all parts of the state as more extensive botanizing is done. Specimens of all the plants mentioned have been deposited in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club.—STUART K. HARRIS, Gray Herbarium, Cambridge.

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RORIPPA AMPHIBIA IN ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE.—A recent note<sup>2</sup> on the occurrence of this plant in Connecticut and near Montreal in Canada, calls to mind that the writer made collection of the same species in Maine, on June 18 and August 12, 1928. Specimens from the August collection have been identified by Mr. C. A. Weatherby.

The station is at the southeastern extremity of Lake Auburn, Auburn, Androscoggin County, Maine. This section of the lake is between the Auburn-Turner roads (Highway No. 4) and the trolley road (now discontinued) which connected the townships named. Large amounts of filling have been used in building the causeways for the roads referred to, though no dumping ground exists there.

On the visit in June, the plants, which were numerous, were in full flower. The visit in August showed all of the capsules withered. Upon a careful search we were unable to find any capsules which had discharged seed. The submerged stems and branches were producing many young plants by budding.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, Museum of Natural History, Portland, Maine.

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<sup>1</sup> Fernald, M. L., RHODORA, xxix. 224 (1927).

<sup>2</sup> 1931, Bradley, RHODORA 33: 192.